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Claims 1-31 are pending in the present application.

Claims 1-31 were rejected under nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting. Such rejections are set forth at paragraph nos. 2-5 of the Office Action, and include rejections over various claims of co-owned patents and applications of BOC, Inc. (the recorded owner of the present application), and US Patent No. 6,150,663 to Rosenthal.

Claims 1, 5 and 20 were rejected under 35 USC Section 112, second paragraph. Claims 25 and 31 were rejected under 35 USC Section 102(b) as being anticipated by Rosenthal. Claims 1-5, 7-21, 24 and 26-30 were rejected under 35 USC Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenthal in view of US Patent No. 5,961,920 to Soremark. Claim 6 was rejected under 35 USC Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenthal, in view of Soremark, and further in view of US 2003/0198716A1 to Hankinson. Claim 22 was rejected under 35 USC Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenthal, in view of Soremark, and further in view of US Patent No. 5,891,399 to Owesen. Claim 23 was rejected under 35 USC Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenthal, in view of Soremark, and further in view of US Patent No. 6,613,277 and to Monagan.

By this Amendment, Terminal Disclaimers have been completed by the undersigned attorney of record and are enclosed herewith for the commonly owned patent and patent applications of applicant, and as set forth in paragraph nos. 2-5 of the Office Action. Accordingly, it respectfully is submitted that the rejections on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting, whether actual or provisional, are hereby rendered moot, in view of the filing of the enclosed Terminal Disclaimers (MPEP 1490). The rejection at paragraph nos. 2-5 of the Office Action is respectfully requested to be withdrawn.

Regarding the issues under Section 112, claims 1 and 5 have been amended to comply with the Section 112 requirements in the Office Action. In particular, claim 1 has been amended to clarify the disposition of the components, i.e. by inclusion of

"s imultaneously" in the claim. Support for such amendment can be found in the specification at, for example, paragraph [0016]. Claim 5 has been amended to delete the term "approxima tely", while still preserving the right to claim a range under this claim. Claim 20 has been amended, although not necessarily with respect to the issue under Section 112. It respectfully is submitted that an amendment under Section 112 to claim 20 is not warranted, as it is clear from the presently amended claim that the action taken is to "...reduce (i.e. reduction) radiation emitted from ...". Accordingly, it respectfully is submitted that claim 20, as amended herein, particularly points out and distinctly claims the subject matter of such claim and therefore the invention. Withdrawal of the Section 112 rejection therefore is respectfully requested with respect to claims 1, 5 and 20 and hence, claims 1-24.

Other of the claims remaining in the present application have been amended as to matters of antecedent basis, grammar and better reading of the claims. Of note is that the feature "hooded means" of the claims has been amended to read -- hood-- or --hood portion--. It respectfully is submitted that such amendment clarifies this particular feature with respect to understanding the claims and in view of the Figures of record. Support for the same can be found in the specification as originally filed at for example paragraph nos. [0015] and [0047].

With regard to the use of the term "in verted" in claims 1, 25 and 31, it is well settled that claims need not conform in *haec verba* with and be supported *in spis verbis* by the specification as originally filed. What is important is that it be clear that applicants had possession of the later-claimed or defined subject matter as of the filing date of the application. In re Wright, 9 USPQ2d 1649, 1651 (Fed. Cir. 1989); Kennecott Corporation v. Kyocera International, Inc., 5 USPQ2d 1194, 1197-1198 (Fed. Cir. 1987); and In re Wertheim, 191 USPQ 90, 96, 98 (CCPA 1976).

Serial No.: 10/065,131

Atty Dkt. No.: M03A289

In addition, support for amendment of the specification and claims may be found in any other part of the application, including the claims and drawings. That the specification as filed may not explicitly contain the precise terminology eventually arrived at in the claims is irrelevant. Amendment may be and is recommended to be made to obtain correspondence of terminology between claims and the text of the disclosure. As set forth in paragraph 3 of MPEP § 608.01(o):

While an applicant is not limited to the nomenclature used in the application as filed, he or she should make appropriate amendment of the specification whenever this nomenclature is departed from by amendment of the claims so as to have clear support or antecedent basis in the specification for the new terms appearing in the claims. This is necessary in order to insure certainty in construing the claims in the light of the specification.

Thus, in view of the foregoing, it respectfully is submitted that the application as a whole, as filed, provides the requisite support for the new terminology employed, in that the original specification disclosure supports the same at least by reasonable implication. Thus, it respectfully is submitted that amended claims 1, 25 and 31, and the amendment request to be entered at paragraph [0054] of the specification do not introduce new matter, and hence entry of the same respectfully is solicited, as is consideration of amended claims 1, 25 and 31 on the merits.

By this Amendment, claims 14, 18 and 28 are requested to be canceled. Therefore, the rejections of said claims are moot and no further discussion is thought to be required regarding these claims.

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35 USC Section 102(b)

Independent claims 25 and 31 are amended herein wherein the "hood" and "hood portion", respectively, are -- positionable horizontally and vertically and adapted for being inverted for facing the food surface to be sanitized --. Support for this amendment to claims 25 to 31 can be found in the specification as originally filed at paragraphs [0051] and [0054]. With respect to the use of the term "inverted" in the amendment, this term is being used as paragraph [0054] in the specification indicates that the hood portion "...may also be flipped" to sanitize a bottom surface of the food. It is respectfully submitted that use of the term "inverted" in lieu of "flipped" is proper and one skilled in the art would understand such terminology. See the enclosed dictionary definitions of "flip" and "invert" (Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary) and the remarks above with respect to the term "inverted". Such feature of claims 25 and 31 is not disclosed in Rosenthal. Rosenthal does not disclose a hood, but rather, discloses housings (60) of stainless steel. There is no disclosure in Rosenthal of a hood or hood portion as called for in the present claims, and it respectfully is submitted that a housing does not equate to a hood or hood portion.

In addition, there is no disclosure in Rosenthal of a hood or hood portion being "positionably horizontally or vertically" with respect to the food to be sanitized or of a hood or hood portion "adapted for being inverted" with respect to the food to be sanitized, as called for in amended claims 25 and 31. Accordingly, it respectfully is submitted that Rosenthal does not anticipate amended claim 25 and the claims which depend therefrom, i.e. claims 26, 27, 29 and 30, and does not anticipate amended claim 31. Withdrawal of the Section 102(b) rejection respectfully is requested.

35 USC Section 103

The remarks above with respect to the Section 102(b) rejection are repeated herewith with respect to Rosenthal. Soremark discloses a method and apparatus for treatment of fluids wherein an apparatus with an enclosure is provided having an inlet and outlet and an oxidizing member arranged in the enclosure to generate ozone. The oxidizing

Serial No.: 10/065,131

Atty Dkt. No.: M03A289

member in a preferred embodiment includes UV lamps. An ozone generator may also be disposed in the enclosure.

Just as Rosenthal did not disclose or provide suggestion or guidance of a hood or hood portion as called for in amended claim 1, Soremark is similarly silent with respect to a hood or hood portion as called for in the present claims. Soremark does not suggest a hood or hood portion. That is, Soremark merely discloses an enclosure, not a hood or hood portion selectively positionable for horizontal and vertical movement and adapted for being inverted with respect to the food surface, as called for in amended claim 1 of the present invention. Therefore, each of these references having failed to provide the necessary suggestion or guidance to arrive at the subject matter of independent claim 1 herewith, cannot render claim 1 obvious when such references are combined.

Even if one were provided with the necessary suggestion or guidance in either of Rosenthal or Soremark to arrive at the claimed invention, and it respectfully is submitted that such is not the case, such combination would not arrive at the invention of amended claim 1. That is, there would be no disclosure of a hood or hood portion positionable horizontally and vertically and adapted for being inverted for facing the surface of the food to be sanitized, as called for in amended claim 1. Therefore, it respectfully is submitted that amended independent claim 1 is patentably distinct over Rosenthal in view of Soremark, and that claims 2-13, 15-17 and 19-24 should also be patentably distinct over such combination in view of their dependence upon amended independent claim 1. Accordingly, further discussion regarding the rejection of dependent claims 6, 22, and 23 is not thought warranted and the Section 103 rejection is requested to be withdrawn.

The references of US Patent Nos. 6,682,697, 6,013,297, 5,853,430 and 6,692,694 (Office Action, paragraph 18), not having been used for a rejection, are not thought to require further comment at this time.

Serial No.: 10/065,131

Atty Dkt. No.: M03A289

All issues raised in the Official Action are believed to have been addressed. In view of the foregoing Amendments, Remarks and Terminal Disclaimers, favorable action on the merits, including entry of all amendments and allowance of all claims pending, respectfully is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

Joshua H. Cohen

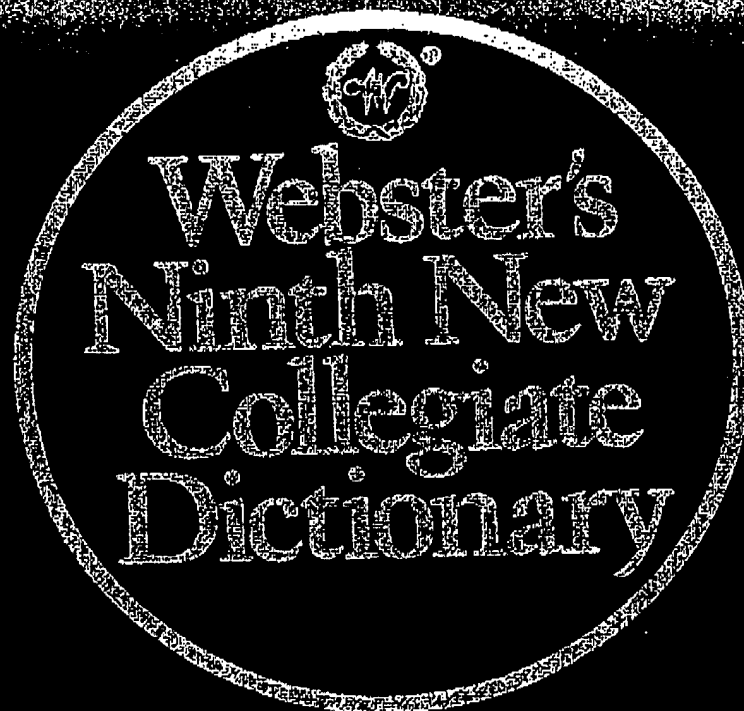
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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.

PE1628.W5638 1988 423 87-24041

ISBN 0-87779-508-8

ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

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flicker (1849) 1 a: an act of flickering b: a sudden brief movement c: a momentary quickening (as of anger) d: a slight indication e: a wave of recognition 2 a: a wavering light 3: MOVIE — **flickery** (1849) *adj.* 1: wavering 2: flickering 3: MOVIE — **flicker** (1849) *n.* (1890): a ground squirrel (*Citellus richardsoni*) of the north-central U.S. and adjacent Canada

fly (15c) 1: one that flies; *spec.* AIRMAN 2: a reckless or speculative venture 3: an advertising circular 4: a step in a series of steps

flight (11c, often attrib. [ME, fr. OE *flyht*; akin to MD *flucht* flight; OE *fligan* to fly] (bef. 12c) 1 a: an act or instance of passing through the air by the use of wings (the ~ of a bee) b: the ability to fly (~ is natural to birds) 2 a: a passing through the air or through space outside the earth's atmosphere (~ of an arrow) (~ of a rocket to the moon) b: the distance covered in such a flight c: swift movement 3 a: a trip made by or in an airplane or spacecraft b: a scheduled airplane flight 4: a group of similar beings or objects flying through the air together 5: a brilliant, imaginative, or unrestrained exercise or display (a ~ of fancy) 6: a continuous series of swins from one landing or floor to another b: a series (as of terraces or conveyors) resembling a flight of stairs 7: a unit of the U.S. Air Force based on a squadron — **flightless** (1849) *adj.*

fly (1879) to rise, settle, or fly in a flock (geese ~ing on the north) ~ *vi.* — **flyer** (1879) *n.* [ME *flyht*, *flyht*; akin to OHG *flucht* flight; OE *flon* to fly] (18c) an act or instance of running away

flight attendant (1956) a person who attends passengers on an airplane

flight bag (1943) 1 a: a lightweight traveling bag with zippers and outside pockets 2: a small canvas satchel

flight control (1944) 1: the control from a ground station of an airplane or spacecraft esp. by radio 2: the system of control devices of an airplane

flight deck (1924) 1: the uppermost complete deck of an aircraft carrier 2: the forward compartment in some airplanes

flight engineer (1944) a flight crewman responsible for mechanical operation

flight feather (1735) one of the quills of a bird's wing or tail that support it in flight — compare **contour feather**

flight lieutenant (1914) a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a captain in the army

flight line (1943) 1: a parking and servicing area for airplanes 2: the line in air or space along which something (as an airplane or missile) travels or is intended to travel

flight path (1911) the path in the air or space made or followed by something (as a particle, an airplane, or a spacecraft) in flight

flight pay (1928) an additional allowance paid to military personnel on flight status

flight plan (ca. 1936) a usu. written statement (as by a pilot) of the details of an intended flight (as of an airplane or spacecraft) usu. filed with an authority

flight status (1956) the status of a person in the military participating in regularly authorized aircraft flights

flight surgeon (1929) an emergency landing field beside a highway

flight surgeon (1925) an air force medical officer trained in aeromedical

flight test (1918) *v.* (1930) to test (as an airplane or spacecraft) in flight

fly (1849) *adj.* 1: swift 2: lacking stability or steadiness; a: easily upset; VOLATILE (a ~ temper) b: easily excited; SKITTISH (a ~ horse) c: RESPONSIVE, SLIP (a ~ young girl) — **fly** (1849) *adv.* 1: swiftly 2: quickly

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flintlock (1849) 1: a lock for a gun or pistol having a flint in the hammer for striking a spark to ignite the charge 2: a firearm fitted with a flintlock

flint (1849) *adj.* 1: resembling flint; esp. STURDY, UNYIELDING 2: composed of or covered with flint — **flinty** (1849) *adj.* 1: resembling flint; esp. STURDY, UNYIELDING 2: composed of or covered with flint — **flintily** (1849) *adv.* 1: in a flinty manner

flip (1849) *v.* 1: to toss so as to cause to turn over in the air (~ a coin) also: TOSS (~ me the ball) (~ one end of the scarf over your shoulder) 2: to cause to turn and esp. to turn over (~ the dial) (hit a ditch and flipped the car) (flipping the pages of a book) ~ *vi.* 1: to make a (switching or flicking) movement (the fish flipped and flopped on the deck); also: to change from one position to another and esp. turn over (the cat flipped) 2: LEAP 2 (flipped through the pages) 3: slang a: to become extremely enthusiastic

flip (1849) 1: an act or instance of flipping 2: the motion used in flipping 3: a somersault esp. when performed in the air 4: a mixed drink usu. consisting of a sweetened spiced liquor (as beer, wine, or rum) to which beaten eggs have been added

flip (ca. 1847) FLIPPANT, IMPERTINENT

flip-flop (1849) *n.* (1929) 1: the sound or motion of something flipping loosely 2: a backward handspring b: a sudden reversal of direction or point of view 3: a usu. electronic device or a circuit (as in a computer) capable of assuming either of two stable states — **flip-flop** *v.*

flippancy (1849) *n.* 1: unbecoming levity or pertness esp. in respect to grave or sacred matters 2: a lack of respect or reverence

flippancy (1849) *adj.* 1: lacking proper respect or seriousness — **flippancy** *adv.*

flipper (1849) *n.* (1842) 1: a broad flat limb (as of a seal) adapted for swimming 2: a flat rubber shoe with the front expanded into a paddle used in skin diving 3: one that flips

flip side (1949) the reverse and usu. less popular side of a photograph record; broadly: the reverse or opposite side

flip (1849) *v.* 1: to move erratically; FLUTTER 2: to move in a jerky manner 3: to move without serious intent b: to show superficial or casual interest or liking (~ with the idea) *syn.* see TRIFLE — **flirtation** (1849) *n.* 1: a flirt 2: a flirtatious act

flirt (1849) 1: an act or instance of flirting 2: a person who flirts

flirtatious (1849) *adj.* 1: inclined to flirt; COQUETISH — **flirtatiously** *adv.* — **flirtatiousness** *n.*

flit (1849) *v.* 1: to pass quickly or abruptly from one place or condition to another 2: ALTERNATE, SUIT 3: to move in an erratic fluttering manner — **flit** *n.*

flitch (1849) *n.* [ME *flitch*, fr. OE *flisc*; akin to OHG *fleisch* flesh — more at FLESH] (bef. 12c) 1: a side of pork cured and smoked as bacon 2: a longitudinal section of a log b: a bundle of sheets of veneer laid together in sequence 3: one of the parts secured together to make a girder or beam

flitter (1849) *v.* 1: to flutter 2: to flutter 3: to flutter 4: to flutter 5: to flutter 6: to flutter 7: to flutter 8: to flutter 9: to flutter 10: to flutter 11: to flutter 12: to flutter 13: to flutter 14: to flutter 15: to flutter 16: to flutter 17: to flutter 18: to flutter 19: to flutter 20: to flutter 21: to flutter 22: to flutter 23: to flutter 24: to flutter 25: to flutter 26: to flutter 27: to flutter 28: to flutter 29: to flutter 30: to flutter 31: to flutter 32: to flutter 33: to flutter 34: to flutter 35: to flutter 36: to flutter 37: to flutter 38: to flutter 39: to flutter 40: to flutter 41: to flutter 42: to flutter 43: to flutter 44: to flutter 45: to flutter 46: to flutter 47: to flutter 48: to flutter 49: to flutter 50: to flutter 51: to flutter 52: to flutter 53: to flutter 54: to flutter 55: to flutter 56: to flutter 57: to flutter 58: to flutter 59: to flutter 60: to flutter 61: to flutter 62: to flutter 63: to flutter 64: to flutter 65: to flutter 66: to flutter 67: to flutter 68: to flutter 69: to flutter 70: to flutter 71: to flutter 72: to flutter 73: to flutter 74: to flutter 75: to flutter 76: to flutter 77: to flutter 78: to flutter 79: to flutter 80: to flutter 81: to flutter 82: to flutter 83: to flutter 84: to flutter 85: to flutter 86: to flutter 87: to flutter 88: to flutter 89: to flutter 90: to flutter 91: to flutter 92: to flutter 93: to flutter 94: to flutter 95: to flutter 96: to flutter 97: to flutter 98: to flutter 99: to flutter 100: to flutter

float (1849) *n.* [ME *flote*, fr. OE *flota* ship; akin to OHG *flot* raft, stream; OE *flotan* to float — more at FLOT] (bef. 12c) 1: an act or instance of floating 2: something that floats in or on the surface of a fluid; as a: a device (as a cork) buoying up the baited end of a fishing line b: a floating platform anchored near a shoreline for use by swimmers or boats c: a hollow ball that floats at the end of a lever in a pump, tank, or boiler and regulates the liquid level d: a sac containing air or gas and buoying up the body of a plant or animal e: PNEUMATORIC 3: a watertight structure giving an airplane buoyancy on water 4: a tool or apparatus for smoothing a surface 5: a government grant of a fixed amount of land not yet located by survey out of a larger specific tract 6: a vehicle with a platform used to carry an exhibit in a parade b: the vehicle and exhibit together d: a: an amount of money represented by checks outstanding and in process of collection b: the time between a transaction (as the writing of a check or a purchase on credit) and the actual withdrawal of funds to cover it 7: a soft drink with ice cream floating in it — **floaty** (1849) *adj.*

float (1849) *v.* 1: to rest on the surface of or be suspended in a fluid 2: a: to drift on or through or as if on or through a fluid (yellow leaves ~ed down) b: WANDER 3: of a currency: to find a level in the international exchange market in response to the law of supply and demand and without any restrictive effect of artificial support or control ~ *vi.* 1 a: to cause to float in or on the surface of a fluid b: to cause to float as if in a fluid 2: to support (a structure) on a mat or raft foundation when the ground gives poor support 3: FLOOY (~ a cranberry bog) 4: to smooth (as plaster or cement) with a float 5: to put forth (as a proposal) for acceptance b: to place (an issue of securities) on the market c: to obtain money for the establishment or development of (an enterprise) by issuing and selling securities d: to negotiate (~ a loan)

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float (1849) *v.* 1: to rest on the surface of or be suspended in a fluid 2: a: to drift on or through or as if on or through a fluid (yellow leaves ~ed down) b: WANDER 3: of a currency: to find a level in the international exchange market in response to the law of supply and demand and without any restrictive effect of artificial support or control ~ *vi.* 1 a: to cause to float in or on the surface of a fluid b: to cause to float as if in a fluid 2: to support (a structure) on a mat or raft foundation when the ground gives poor support 3: FLOOY (~ a cranberry bog) 4: to smooth (as plaster or cement) with a float 5: to put forth (as a proposal) for acceptance b: to place (an issue of securities) on the market c: to obtain money for the establishment or development of (an enterprise) by issuing and selling securities d: to negotiate (~ a loan)

floatage (1849) *n.* 1: the amount of money represented by checks outstanding and in process of collection 2: the time between a transaction (as the writing of a check or a purchase on credit) and the actual withdrawal of funds to cover it 3: a soft drink with ice cream floating in it — **floaty** (1849) *adj.*

636 intussusception • investigatory

intussusception \-sep-shən\ *n* (1802): a drawing in of something from without; as: **INVAGINATION**; esp: the slipping of a length of intestine into an adjacent portion w/ producing obstruction **b**: the assimilation of new material and its dispersal among preexistent matter — **intussusceptive** \-sep-tiv\ *adj*

Inuit \in-(y)-wō\ *n* [Avest *inuit*, pl. of *inuk* person] (1765) **1** *pl* Inuit or Inuits **a** (1): the Eskimo people of America (2): the arctic Eskimo as distinguished from the Aleuts **b**: a member of such people **2**: the language of the Inuit people

Inulin \in-yo-lan\ *n* (prob. fr. *G. inulin*, fr. *L. inula* cleome) (1813): a tasteless white polysaccharide found esp. dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of composite plants

inunction \in-yūn-ḡ-shən\ *n* [ME *inunction*, *inunctio*, fr. *inunctus*, pp. of *inungere* to anoint — more at **ANCT**] (150): an act of applying oil or ointment; **ANONING**

inundate \in-yūn-dāt\ *v* [ME *inundare*, *inundare*, pp. of *inundare*, fr. *in* + *unda* wave — more at **WATER**] (ca. 1525) **1**: over-whelm **2**: to cover with a flood; **OVERFLOW** — **inundation** \in-yūn-dā-shən\ *n* — **inundator** \in-yūn-dā-tōr\ *n* — **inundatory** \in-yūn-dā-tōr-ē\ *adj*

inure \in-(y)-ūr\ *v* [in- + *urere* to burn] (ME *inuren*, fr. *en* + *urere*, *en* use, custom, fr. MF *urere* work, practice, fr. *L. urere* work — more at **UR**] (150): to accustom to accept something undesirable; **HA-NUATE** — **inured** \in-yūr-d\ *adj* — **inurement** \in-yūr-mənt\ *n*

Inverness \in-ver-nēs\ *n* (1602) **1**: ENTOMS **2**: to place (as cremated remains) in an urn

in utero \in-yū-tōr-ō\ *adv* or *adj* [L] (1712): in the uterus; before birth (a disease acquired in utero) (in utero diagnosis)

inutile \in-yū-tīl\ *adj* [ME *inutile*, fr. MF *inutile*, fr. *in* + *utilis* useful — more at **UTIL**] (150): USELESS, UNUSABLE — **inutility** \in-yū-tīl-ē-tē\ *n*

in vacuo \in-vak-yō\ *adv* [NL] (1660): in a vacuum

invade \in-vād\ *v* [ME *invader*, *invadere*, fr. *L. invadere*, fr. *in* + *vadere* to go — more at **WAD**] (150) **1**: to enter for conquest or plunder **2**: to encroach upon; **INFRINGE** **3**: to spread over or into as if invading; **PERMEATE** (double — his mind) **b**: to affect injuriously and progressively (gangrene — healthy tissue) **SYN** see **TRASPASS** — **invader** \in-vā-dər\ *n*

invagination \in-vā-gē-shən\ *n* [ME *invaginatio*, pp. of *invaginare*, fr. *in* + *vaginare* sheath] (ca. 1535) **1**: ENDOLOG **SHRATIS** **2**: to fold in so that an outer becomes an inner surface — **vi**: to undergo invagination

invagination \in-vā-gē-shən\ *n* (ca. 1658) **1**: an act or process of invaginating; esp: the formation of a gastrula by an infolding of part of the wall of the blastula **2**: an invaginated part

invalid \in-val-id\ *adj* [L *invalidus* weak, fr. *in* + *validus* strong — more at **VALID**] (1542): not valid: **a**: being without foundation or force in fact, truth, or law **b**: logically inconsequent — **invalidity** \in-val-id-ē-tē\ *n*

invalid \in-val-id\ *adj* [L & P; *invalidus*, fr. *L. invalidus*] (1642) **1**: suffering from disease or disability; **SICKLY** **2**: of, relating to, or suited to one that is sick

invalid like \in-val-id-lik\ *n* (1709): one that is sickly or disabled

invalid \in-val-id\ *adj* [ME *invalid*, fr. MF *invalid*, fr. *L. invalidus*] (1787) **1**: to remove from active duty by reason of sickness or disability **2**: to make sickly or disabled

invalid date \in-val-id-dāt\ *w* (1649): to make invalid; esp: to weaken or destroy the cogency of **SYN** see **MULLIFY** — **invalidation** \in-val-id-dā-shən\ *n* — **invalidator** \in-val-id-dā-tōr\ *n*

invalidism \in-val-id-iz-əm\ *n* (1794): a chronic condition of being invalid

invalidity \in-val-id-ē-tē\ *n* (1550) **1**: lack of validity or cogency **2**: incapacitating bodily disability; **AD**; **INVALIDISM**

invalidism \in-val-id-ē-tē\ *n* (1576): **a**: valuable beyond estimation; **PRICELESS** — **invalidism** \in-val-id-ē-tē\ *n* — **invalidity** \in-val-id-ē-tē\ *n*

inver \in-ver\ *trademark* — used for an iron-nickel alloy that expands little on heating

invariable \in-veer-ē-bol\ *adj* (150): not changing or capable of change; **CONSTANT** — **invariableness** \in-veer-ē-bol-ē-ness\ *n* — **invariability** \in-veer-ē-bol-ē-ness\ *n*

invariance \in-veer-ē-bol-ē-ness\ *n* (1878): the quality or state of being invariant

invariant \in-veer-ē-bol\ *adj* (1874): **CONSTANT**, **UNCHANGING**; **specif**: unchanged by specified mathematical or physical operations or transformations (— factor) — **invariant** *n*

invasion \in-vā-zhən\ *n* [ME *invasio*, fr. MF *invasion*, fr. *L. invasio*, *invasio*, fr. *L. invadere*, pp. of *invadere* to invade] (150) **1**: an act of invading; esp: incursion of an army for conquest or plunder **2**: the incoming or spread of something usu. harmful

invasive \in-vā-zhən\ *adj* (150) **1**: of, relating to, or characterized by military aggression **2**: tending to spread; esp: tending to invade healthy tissue (— cancer cells) **3**: tending to infringe **4**: involving entry into the living body (as by incision or by insertion of an instrument) (— diagnostic techniques) — **invasiveness** \in-vā-zhən-ē-ness\ *n*

invasive \in-vā-zhən\ *adj* [ME *invasif*, fr. MF *invasif*, fr. *L. invasivus*, fr. *invadere*, pp. of *invadere*] (150): of, relating to, or characterized by insult or abuse — **invasively** \in-vā-zhən-ē\ *adv* — **invasiveness** \in-vā-zhən-ē-ness\ *n*

inverive \in-veer-ē\ *v* (1523) **1**: to abuse expression or speech **2**: insulting or abusive language; **VERIFICATION** **SYN** see **ABUSE**

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